CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1853.

IN SENATE.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill from the House of Representatives making appropriations for the support of the army for the year, cading the 30th June, 1854, with amendments.

[The main amendments consist in an increase of appropriation for improvements and new machinery at Harper's Ferry to \$43,500; for arsenals, \$58,144; for fuel and counters for affigure of the army serving on light-house

quarters for officers of the army serving on light-house duty, the payment for which is no longer made by the quartermaster's department, \$4,053.87; for fuel and quarters, and for mileage or transportation for officers and enlisted men of the army serving on the coast survey, in cases no longer provided for by the quartermaster's department, \$10,000; and so much of the sum of \$75,000 for the discharge of claims for suppressing Indian hostilities in Florida as remained unexpended be reappropriated.]

ANASTHETIC AGENT.

Mr. WALKER, from the select committee to which was referred the various memorials from certain individuals claiming to have been the discoverers of the use of the anæsthetic agent in surgical operations, submitted a report, which was ordered to be printed.

[The committee admit that the discovery has been made, the credit and honor of which belong to one of the following-named persons, all citizens of the United States, viz. T. G. Morton, Horace Wells, or Charles T. Jackson but, as to the particular one to whom the discovery should be amaded the testimony before the committee is not sufficiently clear, and they think the point should not be settled by Congress without a judicial inquiry. The committee has no hesitancy in saying that to the n who has bestowed this boon upon mankind, when he shall certainly be made known, the highest honor and reward are due compatible with the institutions of the country to bestow, and says the discovery is eminently meritorious, and its use by the Government of vast and incalculable value and benefit, and recommends to the favorable consideration of the Senate an amendment to the army ap-propriation bill giving \$100,000 when a decree of the court of the northern district of New York is obtained showing the person entitled to be regarded as the dis-

COMPLAINTS BY MEXICO.

Mr. HALE asked the indulgence of the Senate to take up the resolution submitted by him on the 14th instant, which having been granted, the resolution was read, as follows, and agreed to: Resolved. That the President of the United States be re-

quested to inform the Senate if any complaints have been made by the Mexican Government to this Government of a wiolation of the provisions of the 11th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, or of any neglect on the part of th's Government to perform the stipulations of that article of the treaty relative to the suppression of savage incursions into the territory of Mexico from the territory of the United States. BILLS PASSED.

Mr. WALKER made a further appeal to the Senate to take up the bill for the relief of Betsy Norton, widow of a soldier of the revolution. Mr. W. said she was now upwards of ninety years of age, and was poor and blind.

The bill was taken up and read, and was found to provide a pension in the usual form during her widowhood. Mr.-BORLAND moved to make the bill an exception, and strike out the words "during widowhood;" and the bill was so amended and passed. DAVID MYERLE.

Mr. BADGER made an appeal to the Senate to take up a bill from the House for the relief of David Myerle, which he thought would not consume the time of the Senate more than five minutes. Mr. UNDERWOOD desired to say, in advance, that if

that bill was taken up he had facts to lay before the Sen-

ate to show that it had not a particle of justice to rest on. Mr. BADGER alluded to the fact of this bill having passed the Senate on a former occasion-indeed, of its having been passed by one or the other branch for several sessions, without having the good fortune to get through both houses at any one session. If the Senator from Kentucky, under the circumstances, would seek to defeat the bill by consuming time, he (Mr. B.) could not help it. Mr. UNDERWOOD. If the facts do not defeat the bill I will be content to let it go.

Mr. BADGER thought it apparent, from the bundle papers in the Senator's hand, that at least a fortnight uld be required for their perusal, and he would not therefore press his motion to the prejudice of the rail-

PACIFIC BAILBOAD. The Senate then took up the bill to provide for the con-

struction of a railroad and telegraphic line from the valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean. The amendment pending was that offered by Mr. Wel-Lee, to strike out the following words from the thirteenth

"That, for the purposes of this act, the contractors, their

associates and successors, are hereby created and constituted body politic and corporate, by the name of "The Pacific a body politic and corporate, by the name of The Facinc Railroad and Telegraph Company," by which name they may use and be sued, plead and be implieded, and have and enjoy all proper remedies in law and in equity; may organize and elect such officers as they may deem necessary, and have and lice. He thought the chairman use a common seal; they may also open books and issue certificates of stock, and perform all other acts necessary to carry into effect the provisions herein contained."

After considerable discussion, the question was taken on Mr. Wellen's amendment, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Bayard, Borland, Brad-YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Bayard, Borland, Bradbury, Brodhead, Brooke, Butler, Cass, Charlton, Chase, Dawson, DeSaussure, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, Jones of Iowa, Mason, Norris, Pearce, Pettit, Phelps, Sebastian, Soule, Sumner, Toucey, Walker, and Weller—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Bell, Davis, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Jones of Tennessee, Miller, Rusk, Seward, Smith, Spruance, Underwood, and Wade—14.

Mr. BAYARD moved to insert, at the end of the first section, the following:

"That, if in the opinion of the President it is more advisable that the location of the said road, and the selection of its points of termination, should be made by Congress, then the whole matter may be referred by him to Congress at its next lession, without further action except in causing a survey of the said road to be made, in order to obtain the most accu-ate information on the subject, as authorized by this section." This motion, after discussion, was decided in the negatre, as follows: YEAS—Messrs, Adams, Bayard, Bradbury, Brodhead, But-

or, Charlton, Dawson, DeSaussure, Fitzpatrick, Hamlin, Hun-er, Mason, Norris, Pearce, Pettit, Phelps, Soule, and NAYS-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Brooke,

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Bauger, Bell, Borland, Brooke, Ciss, Chase, Davis, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Danglas, Downs, Felch, Fish. Foot, Geyer, Gwin, Houston, Janes of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Miller, Rusk, Sebstian, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sumner, Underwod, Wade, Walker, and Weller—32. Mr. DESAUSSURE moved to amend the bill by inserting a proviso that the eastern terminus of the road shall

nd be north of Memphis, in Tennessee; which after discussion, was lost: TEAS-Messrs. Brodhend, Brooke, Butler, Charlton, De

Saissure, Downs, Fitzpatrick, Hunter, Jones of Tennessee Mason, and Soule-11.

NAYS-Messrs. Atchison, Bell, Borland, Bradbury, Cass,

Chase, Davis Dawson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Bodge of Iowa, Dauglas, Felch, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Gwin, Houston, Jones of Iowa, Miller, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sumnet, Underwood, Wade, Walker and Weller—29. Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, moved to amend the bill by inserting a provise that the eastern terminus should not be

The yeas and nays were taken on this motion, and it was decided in the negative: Yea I, nays 40.

The bill was reported to the Senate, and the amend-

ments were concurred in. Mr. SHIELDS then moved an amendment, the effect of which was, that no portion of the money should be expended within a State, and that so much of said road as shall lie within a State shall be constructed by the au-

thority of said State. This amendment, after discussion, was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Atchison, Bright, Brodhead, Cass, Charlton, Dawson, DeSaussure, Donglas, Felch, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Hamilin, Hunter, Mason, Norris, Pearce, Pettit, Shields, Soule, Toucey, Walker, and Weller—22. NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Borland, Brooke, Chase, Davis, Dodge

of Wisconsin, Douge of Iowa, Foot, Gwin, Houston, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Miller, Rusk, Seward, Smith, Spru ance, Sumner, Underwood, and Wade-20

Mr. WELLER gave notice that he should move to reconsider the vote on Monday. The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. ORR, of South Carolina, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1854.

The item appropriating \$72,000 for salaries of Ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Brazil, Mexico, and Chili being un

Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, moved to insert, after the ne was instructed by the Committee on Foreign Affairs to move this amendmentin pursuance of the uniform prac- of the latter office.

tice of Congress. It was to enable the incoming Admin- | Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, moved to increase the salary istration to change our present ministers abroad, if it should see proper to do so. If it should not, then the appropriation for outfits would not be drawn. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. BAYLY, by direction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, moved further to amend the same item by inserting, after the word "Mexico," the word "Peru.

He explained that this motion to substitute a full mis-sion for the chargeship to Peru was made upon the recommendation of the present Administration. rett, in a very interesting letter addressed to himself as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, stated that our intercourse with Peru had become exceedingly interesting. Amongst other questions which we had with that Government was the one growing out of the condition of the guano trade, which had become of vast impor-tance to our agricultural interest. Besides this, since the settlement of California, all of those Governments upon the Western coast of America had become objects of

increased interest to us. Mr. HALL opposed the amendment, seeing nothing in the argument of the gentleman from Virginia to satisfy him that a full mission to Peru had become necessary. The question was then taken, and the amendment was

agreed to: Ayes 72, noes 57. On motion of Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, the item was then further amended by increasing the sum therein appropriated from \$72,000 to \$162,000, so as to make it onform to the amendments already adopted.

Mr. BAYLY offered the following amendment, stating that it was not formally recommended by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, as he was not able this morning to get meeting of the members composing it. . He knew, however, that a majority of the committee was in favor of it For outfit and salary of a Minister to Central America to be accredited to such one of the Governments included in that name as the President may designate, \$18,000."

Mr. B. said, that, in presenting this amendment he would also, had he authority to do so, provide for the travelling expenses of this minister from one court to another, because travelling in that country was very expensive, persons travelling having always to go under

Mr. HOUSTON desired to know if the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia would dispense with the chargeshins in Central America?

Mr. BAYLY replied, that his own idea was that we had better not dispense with these chargeships; and for the reason that the incoming Administration might not agree with the present one in the opinion that it would be best to send one full minister to Central America. The incoming Administration might think it best to retain these chargeships; but if it should prefer to send a full mission, then these chargeships would not be necessary. He preferred to leave the matter in a condition in which the ncoming Administration might make its own election as to the best course o take in regard to these South American Republics

Mr. CLINGMAN suggested that the amendment should have a proviso that in the event this full minister should be sent to Central America, the appropriations for charge-ships to the States composing Central America should no

Mr. BAYLY said he would have no objection to such a proviso, but asked for a vote on his amendment as originally submitted And the question being taken, the amendment

On motion of Mr. BAYLY, the item appropriating \$16,000 for salaries of secretaries of legation to Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Brazil, Mexico, and Chili, was amended by increasing the sum to \$20,000 so as to provide for secretaries to the new legations just created. The following item was then considered:

For salaries of Charges des Affaires to Portugal, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Naples, Sardinia, the Papal States, Peru, New Grenada, Venezuela, Buenos Ayres, Bolivia, Gautemala, Ecuador, and Nicaragua, seventy-six thousand five hundred dollars. On motion of Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, the words "and

outfits" were inserted after the word "salaries," and the word "Peru" was stricken out, so as make the item accord with the previous action of the committee. Mr. B. said that he was instructed by the Committee of

Foreign Affairs to move to insert the word "Switzerland after "Nicaragua." The Administration had recently recommended that this Government should be represented at Switzerland by a charge d'affaires, and this was no matter of patronage to them, for they certainly acted dis-interestedly. Switzerland was the only important republic on the Continent of Europe, and we, the great republic of the world, were the only nation, it was believed, that was not represented at that Government. It was a country of great interest. More than a thousand American citizens annually travelled through the territory of Switzerland, and there was no diplomatic agent there to whom they could appeal in the event they should become involved in difficulties of any kind. Now, in his opinion, no money expended by this Government was better spent than that devoted to the payment of our foreign agents. The protection which they gave our citizens, and the in-formation which they gathered, was all of the most valuole character.

Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, thought that, instead of

ending a chargé d'affaires to Switzerland, we ought to send a full minister. As the gentleman had said, it was the only important republic on the Continent of Europe, and we ought to show ourselves, there in our full power, and with all that respect which was due to a sister re of the Committee on reign Affairs ought to make the change.

Mr. BAYLY said that he had not done as the gentleman suggested because it was not recommended by the Executive, and he thought that with respect to foreign missions great deference ought to be paid to the recommendations of the Executive. He was therefore officialy opposed to the amendment suggested by the gentleman from Tennessee, although personally he was in favor of it. The amendment of Mr. BAYLY was then agreed to.

Mr. BAYLY, under instructions of the Committee on oreign Affairs, moved also to insert in the item the word He said that, so far as Greece was concerned, it was

not only a country of very great classical interest, but one of a great deal of present commercial and utilitarian interest. With the single exception of the Anglo-Saxon race, the Greeks were the best sailors in the world, and at this hour their commerce and navigation in the Mediterranean was more important than that of any other Power. We had interesting relations with that country, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs were of the opinion that we ought to be represented at Greece by a charge d'affaires; Great Britain, Russia, and Prussia being there

represented by ambassadors.

Mr. STANLY was opposed to the amendment. He voted for the ministers to Peru and Central America, and for the chargé to Switzerland, because the incoming Administration desired it, and were entitled to it, and the outgoing Administration recommended it. But he did not understand the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to say that the Administration recommended that we should send a charge d'affaires to Greece, because of its classical associations or its good sailors. Now, if this might be considered necessary hereafter, they should wait until the incoming Administration should say it was ne-cessary. He did not think the committee ought to adopt this amendment on the mere motion of the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, if this Administration did not recommend it. He hoped they should have some further evidence before they created this chargeship to

Mr. SUTHERLAND supported the amendment, believing that Greece was the only independent kingdom of Europe with whose Government we did not hold diplomatic intercourse. He referred to our commerce in the Mediterranean as a strong reason why we should have a

chargé at Greece. The amendment of Mr. BAYLY was rejected: Ayes 83, noes not counted. On motion of Mr. BAYLY, the item was then amended

by increasing the sum therein appropriated from \$76,500 Mr. HUNTER moved further to amend the item by add

ing thereto a proviso, to the effect that if the President of the United States shall send a full minister to the Central American States, then the chargeships to said States Mr. BAYLY said that if a full minister should be sent

to Central America, it would in effect abolish the chargehips, and therefore the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio was unnecessary.

Mr. BROOKS hoped that Nicaragua and Guatemala

would be stricken out of the item, for unless this should be done they would provide for a full mission to Central leave the two charges at Nicaragua and Guatemala besides. The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr.

HUNTER, and it was rejected. Mr. STANLY moved to strike out of the item the words "Guatemala" and "Nicaragua," contending that charges to those places would not be necessary in case a minister

should be sent to Central America.

Mr. BROOKS supported the amendment, and Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, opposed it; when-It was rejected.
Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, moved an amendment.

placing it at the discretion of the President to send a minister plenipotentiary instead of a charge d'affaires to Switzerland; which was disagreed to. On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, an appropriation was made of \$800 for salary of clerk to the United States Le-

gation at London. On motion of Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, an appropriation of \$5,024.73 was made for the payment of Theodore S. Fay, for difference between the salaries of a secretary word "salaries," the words "and outfits," stating that he was instructed by the Committee on Foreign Affairs to several different occasions, that he discharged the duties

of the commissioner to the Sandwich Islands from \$3,000 to \$5,000, in consequence of the growing importance of these islands since the discovery of gold in Australia.

The amendment was agreed to. Mr. GAYLORD moved an amendment appropriating sum of \$20,000 for the purpose of enabling the President of the United States to send a commissioner to the Sandwich Islands to inquire into the expediency of instituting negotiations for the acquisition of said islands by the Unit-

The CHAIRMAN ruled the amendment out of order. On motion of Mr. STANLY, the salary of the consulgeneral at Alexandria was increased from \$3,000 to \$5,000. Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, offered an amendment appropriating \$20,000 for the purpose of employing Hi am Powers to execute an emblematic statue of America be placed in some part of the wings of the capitol.

The amendment was ruled out of order. Mr. CLINGMAN moved an appropriation of \$20,000 o be expended in removing the statue of the Indian squaw on the eastern portico of the Capitol, and in supplying its place with a statue of America, to be executed by Hiram Powers.

The amendment was ruled out of order. Mr. STROTHER moved an amendment appropriating \$20,000 for repairing the Long Bridge across the Poto-

mae river, and supported it by a few remarks. Mr. AVERETT opposed the amendment on the ground of the conflicting opinions in regard to the effects the

ridge produced. Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, moved to amend the amend ent so as to apply the \$20,000 to the removal of the bridge. He was utterly opposed to expending any more money upon this old structure, believing it to be in the grong place. A bridge worthy the capital of the nation should be erected at a proper point. The amendment was rejected.

The amendment of M. STROTHER was then agreed to: Aves 79, noes not counted.

Mr. BOWIE moved an appropriation of \$15,000 for re placing the bridge across the Potomac at the Little Falls.

The CHAIRMAN ruled the amendment out of order.

On motion of Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, by direction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, an appropriation of \$25,000 was made for refurnishing the President's House: \$4,500 was appropriated for enclosing with an iron railing the space opposite the centre market house; and an appropriation was made for lighting the evenue from the Departments to Georgetown, and from the

Capitol to the Navy Yard. Numerous other amendments were offered, discussed nd disposed of; after which-

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House The question being on the amendments made in com-Mr. HOUSTON moved the previous question; which

was seconded. And then, at a quarter to seven o'clock, the House adourned.

Monday, February 21, 1853.

IN SENATE

A message was received from the President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of the 14th inst., elative to the fisheries on the coast of Florida, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State and the docunents which accompanied it; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed. Also, from the same, transmitting the report of Lieut.

Meigs, of the corps of engineers, of the necessary surveys, projects, and estimates for determining the best means of affording to the citizens of Georgetown and Washington an abundant and unfailing supply of water; which was laid on the table and ordered to printed. The President of the Senate laid before the body a com-

munication from the Secretary of the Navy, containing a report of the commissioners appointed to examined the qualities of the coal fields and coal mines on the Western waters; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed. Also, from the Department of War, in compliance with

a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inquire into the expediency of establishing a permanent arsenal and depot for the Pacific coast, &c. Mr. HUNTER moved to postpone all prior orders to take up the army appropriation bill, stating the necessity

that existed for prompt action on these bills to the exclusion of all others. Cries of "Let's get through the morning business. Mr. HUNTER. Very well; I waive my motion until 12, which time I shall call up the bill.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL. Mr. WALKER then moved to postpone all the prior or

lers to take up the homestead bill. Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, hoped the motion would prevail. as it must be apparent, unless some early action was had on the bill, that it would be overridden by other business. Mr. HUNTER thought if the morning hour could be leveted to the consideration of the appropriation bills, h could get through, and, by way of compromise, would agree, if they would yield the morning hour, that he would submit to other bills being taken up; otherwise the appropriation bills would be delayed to so late a period between the two houses.

Mr. GWIN spoke in favor of the motion of Mr. WALKER. Mr. RUSK hoped the homestead bill would be taken up and pushed to a final vote. Mr. BELL expressed his astonishment that the Senator | he would move that when the House adjourn to-day, i from Texas should agree to take up the homestead bill to adjourn to meet on Wednesday next; which motion was the exclusion of the Pacific railroad bill. What strange disagreed to. change had come over the spirit of his dreams?

Mr. RUSK observed there was a bill, but he considered

dead. It was no longer a practical measure. Mr. BELL desired to know who killed it? Mr. RUSK considered that the amendment of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Shields) had literally disjointed, disconnected, and murdered the bill.

Mr. SHIELDS defended his amendment with zeal, declaring that his amendment would be the selection of the road, though it might defeat the project of the Senators from Texas and from California.

Mr. RUSK replied and Mr. SHIELDS rejoined.

Mr. DOUGLAS defended the amendment of his col-eague (Mr. Shields) with much zeal, and declared if the bill was killed it would be by the abandonment of the mendment and not by the amendment. After further discussion, the question was taken on

lecided in the negative, as follows: YEAS-Mesers. Adams, Borland, Cass, Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Gwin, Hale, Hous-ton, James, Jones of Iowa. Jones of Tennessee, Mallory, Petit,

Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Sumner, Wade, and cure it. In thirty years only, from 1792 to 1822, the NAYS-Messrs, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Bell, Bradbury, NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Bauger, Bayara, Beil, Bradbury, Bright, Brodhead. Brooke, Butler, Chariton, Clarke, Cooper, Davis, Dawson, DeSaussure, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Geyer, Hamlin, Hunter, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Toucey, Underwood, and

Weller-33. Questions of order having arisen, and the debate con-

nued on these questions—
Mr. HAMLIN gave notice that he would move to amend the rules by inserting the following:

Mr. WELLER moved to reconsider the vote on Mr. SHIELDS's amendment; denying, however, that the bill was killed by it, and expressing the belief that with the amendment there was still vitality enough to drive a loco-

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

After considerable debate, the motion of Mr. Weller was agreed to. The vote thus reconsidered was that by which the fol-

lowing amendment was adopted on Saturday last, to be inserted at the end of the third section : Provided, That no portion of the twenty millions of dollars to be advanced by the United States shall be expended in or

deemed to apply to a road within the limits of any State of the Union, and so much of said road (if any) as shall be located within any State of this Union shall be made under the authority thereof, to be derived from State legislation and not therwise.

This amendment being again before the Senate The debate was continued at length, Messrs. WELLER, RUSK, GWIN, HALE, GEYER, BORLAND, BUTLER, MASON, UNDERWOOD, DAVIS, and others participatng, when the question was taken on the amendment of Mr. SHIELDS, and it was rejected, as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Bradbury, Bright, hend, Cass, Charlton, Cooper, Dawson, DeSaussure, Douglas, Downs, Fitzpatrick, Hamlin, Hunter, Mallory, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Phelps, Shields, Soule, Toucey, and Walker—24.
NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Bell, Borland, Brooke, Chase,
Clarke, Davis, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iows, Foot,
Geyer, Gwin, Hale, Houston, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mangum, Miller, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward,
Smith, Spruance, Sumner, Underwood, Wade, and Weller—28. Mr. WELLER moved to insert in section 8, line 17-

This amendment, after long debate, was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Mesers, Adams, Atchison, Bayard, Bradbury, Bright, Brodhead, Cass, Charlton, Chase, Cooper, Dawson, De-Saussure, Douglas, Downs, Fitzpatrick, Hamlin, Hunter, Mallory, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Phelps, Shields, Soule, Toucey, Walker, and Weller—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Borland, Brooke, Clarke, Davis, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Foot, Geyer, Gwin, Hale, Houston, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mangum, Miller, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastine, Seward, Smith, Spruance, Sumner, Underwood, and Wade—25.

And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to consider the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Gov-ernment for the year ending the 30th June, 1854, report-ed from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on Saturday last with numerous amendments, the uestion being on agreeing to said amendments.

The amendments were read, and all those to which bjection was made were adopted en masse.

The question was then taken upon those upon which a separate vote had been asked, among which were the

following: The amendment appropriating \$115,000 for continuing the construction of the custom-house at St. Louis; which

was agreed to: Yeas 91, nays 73. The amendment appropriating \$87,745 for proceeding with the construction of the custom-house at Louisville Kentucky; which was agreed to: Yeas 92, nays 88. The amendment appropriating \$87,745 for completing

the custom-house at Cincinnati; which was agreed to The amendment increasing the appropriation for continuing the custom-house at New Orleans from \$100,000

to \$324,000; which was agreed to. The amendment appropriating \$18,000 for salary and outfit of a Minister to Central America, to be accredited to such one or more of the Governments included in that name as the President of the United States may designate; which was agreed to: Yeas 94, nays 86.

The amendment appropriating \$5,024.73 to pay the claim of Theodore S. Fay, for difference between the salaries of a Secretary of Legation and a Charge d'Affaires during the time, on several different occasions, that he discharged the duties of the latter office; which was agreed to.

The amendment appropriating \$25,000 for refurnishing the President's House; which was agreed to. The amendment appropriating \$4,500 for enclosing with an iron fence and otherwise improving the triangular space on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue, opposite the market-house, and between Seventh and Eighth streets;

which was agreed to.

The amendment which struck from the bill the section ropriating \$200,000 for the purchase and payment of appropriating \$200,000 for the purchase and payment of the building at the corner of F street north and Seven-teenth street west, held by Wm. H. Winder, and now in the occupancy of the United States; which was agreed to Yeas 99, nays 92. had received letters from persons interested in the matter

All the amendments having been disposed of-The bill was read the third time and passed.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY. The House then proceeded to consider the motion made by Mr. Bocock on Monday last, to suspend the rules so

as to enable him to move to take up the bill of the Senate to organize the navy of the United States.

Mr. STANLY inquired, if the motion should be agreed to, was it the intention of the friends of the bill to put it on its passage, or was it their purpose to refer it to the Committee on Naval Affairs?

Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, replied that, had he suc mittee on Naval Affairs : but it was now so near the close to, he should move that a certain day be set apart for its consideration. The question was then taken by yeas and nays en the

motion to suspend the rules, and it was decided in the negative : Yeas 98, nays 84, two-thirds not voting in favor.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, in the chair,) and proceeded to consider the bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes,

for the year ending June 30, 1854.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, obtained the floor for the purpose of submitting a few remarks on the subject of the bill; but yielded to a motion that the Committee rise; which was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose. Mr. MILLSON, by consent, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the Senate for the relief of Mary W. Johnson, reported the same back with an amendment adding thereto a clause granting a pension to Elizabeth V. Lomax The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was read

the third time and passed. Mr. MACE, by consent, from the Committee of Claims. reported a bill for the relief of John Huntington; which was read three times and passed. Mr. BOWNE moved to suspend the rules to enable him

to introduce, in pursuance of notice, a bill for the relief of Eli Darling; which was disagreed to.

Mr. VENABLE moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to move to take up Senate bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary Woodward; which motion was negatived. Mr. DAWSON moved to suspend the rules to enable him to move to take up Senate bill for the relief of the

captors of the frigate Philadelphia; which motion was Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, moved to suspend the rules to enable him to move to take up Senate bill to extend pre-emption right to unsurveyed lands, and for other

purposes: which motion was not agreed to. Mr. WHITE, of Kentucky, said that as to-morrow was the 22d of February, the birth-day of Gen. Washington,

The House then adjourned. Tuesday, February 22, 1853.

IN SENATE.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate laid before the body a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, made in compliance with a resolution of the 10th instant, calling on the Secretary to lay before the Senate all the information in relation to the establishment of a line of mail and war steamers between the western coast of the United States and the free ports of China, which may be in his it was not applicable to boats on the Chesapeake and its possession: which was referred to the Committee on

Naval Affairs. [The Secretary says our policy, successfully directed to the establishment of a railroad connexion between the Mr. WALKER's motion to take up the homestead bill, and Atlantic and Pacific coasts, would immediately secure to us in great part both the intercourse and the trade bethe means of the largest wealth to the nations which seannual average trade between Great Britain and China alone has been estimated at \$63,160,449, and yielded for thirty years the aggregate revenue of \$440,233,422. In the thirty following years, from 1822 to 1852, the amount contributed to the customs of England from the trade in the teas of China alone has averaged yearly the sum

of \$18,343,270-making the enormous aggregate of \$550,311,614. The trade of the United States with China amounts to from sixteen to eighteen millions annually, and must necessarily increase; and the same causes which produce Resolved, That on all motions to postpone the prior orders this increase must augment our trade with the continent of the Senate, or for the priority of business, the question shall be put without debate.

Resolved, That on all motions to postpone the prior orders this increase must augment our trade with the continent of Asia and the islands of the Pacific. These consequences are so apparent and inevitable that it is not deemed necessary to repeat what has so often been said in relation

to the trade here referred to.

The position of the United States is now such as to re quire the most active measures to secure such commercial connexion with China as shall bring about interchange the commodities of the two countries. In this respect Great Britain is very far ahead of us. For the teas and other productions of China, that country exchanges im-mense quantities of opium every year, while the amount paid by us annually to China is in the precious metals. It is very evident that unless our productions are intro-duced into that country our export of these metals must increase at a rate corresponding with our increased im-portation. The effect of this will readily be perceived. Since the beginning of our trade with China our imports have exceeded our exports more than \$180,000,000, which

has been paid principally in silver. The use of opium in China has been the great cause of preventing the extension of commerce into that country, while at the same time many believe it has almost entirely shut out the lights and advantages of Christianity. If, by any means that our Government shall employ, a brade tween us and the Chinese shall be epened, there is cason to believe that our tobacco will be generally received there as a substitute for this poisonous drug. This article, now so abundantly produced in our tobacco-grow-ing States, will then become the pioneer of our trade and open the way for our manufactures of cotton, weol, and articularly of cutlery and other manufactures of iron; which latter articles the trade between Great Britain

and China is now very large. * * *
The numerous lines of English mail steamers place in e hands of Great Britain almost an entire monopoly of the wealth of the East; and there is reason to suppose "Said sum shall be expended exclusively in the construction of that portion of the road which runs within the limits of the united States."

"Said sum shall be expended exclusively in the construction that this wealth would be shared largely by us if our Government were to adopt a similar policy. On the other hand, it is quite certain that if our Pacific coast were conernment were to adopt a similar policy. On the other hand, it is quite certain that if our Pacific coast were connected with China by a line of mail steamers, we should in a very short while be repaid for any expenditure to which we should be subjected by its establishment in the increased intercourse and wealth it would secure to us.

The Secretary goes on to say that the subject has already been referred to in communications from the Decise, by referring the same to the decision of disinterested and impartial arbitrarys, to be contrally chosen.

partment, and that he sees no reason for withholding his approval from much that has been said by his predecesors; so far from it, the present condition of our country and trade prove strikingly the wisdom of their suggestions, and he urges and recommends the establishment of such a line without delay.

The constant shipment of coal to the Pacific would give employment to a class of ships outward bound, whose voyages would most probably be made up with large suplies of guano, thus reducing the price of that valuable last evening, was agreed to: stimulant to vegetable production, now so necessary to a portion of our tobacco lands. There the articles of toeco and guano alone, without other commodities, afford the means of opening a rapid and most profitable in-tercourse with China. The product of tobacco would be increased in a measure corresponding to the increased mand of two hundred millions of Chinese consumers and thus our national wealth be greatly augmented.

The most obvious measure which a full examination of this question suggests, is the establishment, at as early s day as it may conveniently be ascomplished, of a line of steamers adapted to the character of the trade and intercourse it is intended to secure. By what means or by what conditions, whether by the direct agency of the Government, or by the encouragement and aid of individual enterprise, carefully and effectively directed to that end, this bject is to be secured with greatest advantage to national and commercial interests, is a question upon which this Department will not venture to express an opinion, the ject being more appropriately and with the certainty of a better devision left to the deliberation of Congress. That it will be productive of the most valuable and interesting results to the commerce of Asia and America, whenever this communication is effected in such manner as to fully answer the demands upon it, can scarcely be regarded as a point for dissenting opinion. Like all the other Departments which have attended the national enter-Departments which have attended the national enter-prise of late years in the quarter of our new posses-sions on the Pacific, those which may be expected to fol-low upon the opening of an established and permanent navigation between California and China, will be not less calculated to incite constantly increasing motives to com mend the policy which shall foster and sustain it.

THE STEAMBOAT LAW. Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution relating to the duties of inspectors

of steamers, approved the 7th day of January, 1853, which he asked might be considered at once. Mr. DAVIS explained the object of the resolution, which was to grant an extension of the time until the 1st of June. Mr. CASS thought the law involved interests of great magnitude and should be carefully considered. He did not pretend to accurate knowledge on the subject, but he

which stated the law might very materially injure the navigating interests of the lakes. Mr. DAVIS again explained that the object was to extend the time for the law to go into effect until the 1st June next, beyond which he did not conceive it ne-

cessary to go.

Mr. CASS said the law in question contemplated radi cal changes, involving vast expense as well as difficulty and embarrassment on a very large amount of capital in vested, and that it had been represented to him would well-nigh exterminate the navigation on the lakes.

Mr. RUSK contended that the practical effect of the law had been already felt; there was more caution obceeded in getting the floor upon a former occasion, he served. Before this bill was introduced they had acshould have moved that the bill be referred to the Comcounts of full five hundred souls having been swept into eternity in a very short period. Since its introduction he of the session that, should the motion to suspend be agreed had not heard of a single case. He regarded human life as of quite as much value as capital. He paid a compliment to Mr. Davis for the zeal evinced by him in perfect ing the bill, and so he regarded it as one of the proudest

acts of that Senator's life.
Mr. HAMLIN accorded with every word uttered by the Senator from Texas, (Mr. Rusk.) He thought the me-morials with which the Senate had been deluged against this law should not drive it from its propriety. He had read these memorials, most of which went for the destruc tion of the law, rather than its modification.

Mr. PEARCE admitted that the extension of time granted by the resolution to the 1st June softened much of the harshness of the measure, but still there were difficulties and embarrassments complained of which were represented to him as grievous in themselves.

Mr. DAVIS thought the law had not been fairly stated by the memorialists; that frivolous objections had been raised against it, and went on to instance wherein such had been the case. Mr. D. admitted that he desired the aid and concurrence of the owners and masters of steamboats, and hence he thought it the best policy to extend the time for the law going into effect until the 1st of June, beyond which period he did not think it politic to go.

Mr. BORLAND expressed surprise at hearing the state

ment made by the Senator from Maryland that the extension of time had materially softened the harshness of the measure. If saving the lives of women and children was harshness, then the bill might be considered harsh; but if he had his way he would not extend the time a single hour. In deference, however, to the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Davis,) he would vote for the time specified, to wit, the 1st of June.

Mr. DAVIS again made a succinct statement of the dif-

ficulties in the way of steamboat owners, and showed made as to registering passengers and life-preservers in mass of excursions of pleasure, &c.
Mr. BORLAND insisted that pleasure excursions were the most dangerous; that the loss of life on such occa-

sions had been appalling; and said he should move to

strike out that section from the resolution. Mr. PEARCE did not mean to cast any reflection on the committee when he said the extension of time had re- days before the election. He said that the letter charged lieved the bill of much of its harshness. The harshness of the measure was confined chiefly to the boats navigating the Chesspeake. In that quarter accidents fatal to life were little known. Indeed he had known of only two instances, one of which had occurred thirty years ago, and another that had taken place when a boat was pre paring for a trial trip. The subject he thought full of complexity and difficulties, and, well matured as the bill had been, that it still needed revision. He thought the time should be extended, and he would therefore move to strike out the 1st of June and insert the 1st of October.

Mr. WALKER argued against the motion of extension of time. Mr. PRATT spoke of one of the chief objections to this bill being its extension over a vast territory and variety of interests. However suitable it might be for the West, tributaries; that portion of the country did not feel the necessity of any such measure. He contended that there had been less loss of life by steamboat travel on the Chesapeake than by any other mode of conveyance. If the West desired the bill, he was willing to vote for it but he did not think that such useless resolutions ough us in great part both the intercourse and the trade be-tween Europe and Asia. That trade is noted for its boundless resources, and still, as for centuries past, offers the means of the largest wealth to the nations which se-the means of the largest wealth to the nations which se-Mr. BADGER was opposed to any extension beyon the 1st of June: he would vote for that period in accordance with the views of the Senator from Massachusetts but beyond it he would not be willing to go a single day or hour. It was time that this power to jeopard human life at the discretion of the owners or masters of steamboats

should be limited The debate was further continued by Messrs. BOR-LAND, BRIGHT, MALLORY, HAMLIN, RUSK, SE-WARD, and DAVIS; when the question was taken on the motion of Mr. PEARCE to extend the time to the 1st of

October, and decided in the negative: YEAS-Messrs. Bayard, Bright, Brodhead, Cass, Charlton ase, Dawson, James, Mallory, Pearce, Pratt, Toucey-14. Canse, Dawson, James, Mallory, Pearce, Pratt, Toucey—14.
NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland,
Bradbury, Brooke, Clarke, Cooper, Davis, DoSanssure, Dodge
of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Fitzpatrick,
Foot, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Jones of Iowa, Jones
Tennessee, Mangum, Miller, Morton, Rusk, Seward, Smith,
Spruance, Sumner, Underwood, Wade, Walker, Weller—35.
Mr. BORLAND then moved to strike out the clause re-

lating to pleasure excursions; and it was agreed to.
Mr. JAMES offered an amendment, the effect of which would have been to have confined the life-boats to Francis's patent, but it was rejected; and the resolution was then read a third time and passed.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES. Mr. DAWSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted a report, which was ordered to be printed, accompanied by a bill for the relief of the executrix of the late Col. A. C. W. Fanning.
Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on the Post Office

of James H. Jenkins without amendment, and recom mended its passage. Mr. GWIN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back House bill for the relief of Capt. Lewis E. imonds without amendment.
Mr. DOWNS, from the Committee on Private Land

and Post Roads, reported back House bill for the relief

Claims, submitted a report which was ordered to be printed, accompanied by a bill for the relief of John Gusman. Also, from the same committee, House bill for the relief of Ira Baldwin, reported it back without amendment, and asked its consideration: but objection was made.

Mr. BRODHEAD, from the Committee of Claims, reported back joint resolution explanatory of an act entitled "An act for the relief of Abigail Stafford," without amend-

Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred certain memorials respecting the adjustment of international difficulties without recourse to war, submitted his views in a report, accompanied by the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate doth advise the President of the

impartial arbitrators, to be mutually chosen.

The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. CHASE introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to purchase of Hiram Powers his statue of America; which was ordered to a

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. This bill was then taken up, when the following amena ment of Mr. WELLER, pending when the Senate adjourned

"That whenever fifty miles of said road shall have been com-pleted, and within the limits of any State as now organized, in a manner satisfactory to the President of the United States, said contractors shall be entitled to four-fifths of the public lands to which the completion of said fifty miles may entitle them under the provisions of this act; and so on for each successive fifty miles until the road shall be com-pleted within the limits of said. Stressed, the pleted within the limits of such State, and the terms of the contracts have been fully complied with, when they shall be stitled to receive the remaining one-fifth of the public land."

Mr. SEWARD then offered an amendment, which he argued would reconcile all objections and quiet all con-stitutional scruples. The effect of the amendment was to authorize the Postmaster General to contract for carrying the mail on the road for fifty years at \$600 per mile.

This amendment led to some discussion; when— Mr. HUNTER said it must be manifest to all that the bill could not be disposed of; and, by way of testing the question, he would move to lay the bill on the table, and

ask the yeas and nays.

The question was taken, and it was decided in the ne-

gative, as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Bradbury, Bright, Brodhead, Brooke, Butler, Charlton, Chase, Cooper, Dawson, DeSaussure, Fitzpatrick, Hamlin, Hunter, Mallory, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pettit, Phelps, Pratt, Sonle, Walker—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Belt, Borland, Cass, Clarke, Clemens, Davis, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foot, Geyer, Gwin, James, Jones of Iowa, Lones of Tennessee, Maneum Miller, Back, Salestier, Sa Jones of Tennessee, Mangum, Miller, Rusk, Sebastian. ward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sumner, Toucey, Wade,

Mr. GWIN supported the amendment of Mr. SEWARD, and the debate was continued until four o'clock, when, without taking the question, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill estabishing reciprocal trade with the British North American colonies on certain conditions, heretofore reported from the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. FULLER, of Maine, concluded his argument in opposition to the bill. He said that it was to operate upon the trade between the United States and the British North American Colonies, which amounted in the last year, by the official reports, to eighteen millions of dollars. He did not deny that this free-trade project would operate favorably upon the manufacturing interest, the cities, and railroads; but, on the other hand, he thought it was selfevident that it would operate as injuriously upon the interests which he more immediately represented. Its effect upon his constituents would be most unjust and injurious. He contended that the substitute which he had offered, similar to the bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Davis. of Massachusetts, would be a fair equivalent, and opposed

the amendment which had been offered by Mr. CLINGMAN. Mr. TUCK replied, and urged the adoption of the bill, which he said had been fortified by the authority of preceding Congresses, and by men not only high in the confidence of their party, but high in the estimation of the people of the country. He desired to put this question upon the broadest national grounds, and denied that the bill was framed for the benefit of the manufacturing and railroad interests, which he declared had been charged for the purpose of exciting prejudice against it. the necessity of passing the bill, for he did not believe that our people could go through another summer with-out involving themselves in serious difficulties with the people of the Provinces. Before he concluded the mornng hour expired.

FEE BILL.

The House next proceeded to consider the bill to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed clerks, marshals, and attorneys of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and for other purposes, returned from the Senate with amendments. The amendments were concurred in.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL

On motion of Mr. STUART, a resolution was adopted

closing all debate on the Indian appropriation bill in two hours after the Committee of the Whole should resume its consideration. On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Βοσοσκ, of Virginia, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department,

and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1854. Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, by instruction of the Committee on Indian Affairs, offered an amendment to the bill proposing to pay to the Creek nation, at the rate of twenty cents per acre, for eight millions eight hundred and forty-nine thousand acres of land taken from them. and for which no account was ever rendered, the sum of \$1,769,000, to be paid to the Indians per capita, and to be what the resolution contemplated, and the exceptions in full of all demands that the Creek nation may have against the Government of the United States. He addressed the committee at length in explanation of the

amendment. Mr. GIDDINGS addressed the committee in regard to a letter of Mr. Whittlesey, the Comptroller of the Treasury, of the 27th of September last, addressed to Mr. W. C. Allen, which was distributed throughout his district four that for a series of years he took public money to which amount of mileage than the law allowed him. ceeded to argue that this charge was unfounded.

Mr. FITCH followed in explanation of an amendment which he gave notice he would offer at the proper time, appropriating \$66,246 for payment in full of the claim under that part of the treaty of 1881 which had relation to a grant of one hundred thousand acres of land in fee

simple by the Ohio Shawnees.

Mr. HOWARD then spoke in opposition to the amendment offered by Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas. Before he The bill was informally passed over.

MILITARY ACADEMY BILL. The committee proceeded to consider the Senate amendnents to the Military Academy bill; when They were concurred in, with the exception of the one appropriating \$12,000 for a riding and exercise hall, and one making the salaries of the Professors of French and Drawing equal to the salaries of the other Professors.

The committee then rose and reported its action to the The House then agreed to the action of the committee

n regard to the Military Academy bill, and adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1853. -

IN SENATE. Mr. HUNTER, from the committee appointed on the part of the Senate, jointly with the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, to wait on FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, and inform him of his election as President of the United States, reported that the committee had performed the duty assigned them, and that the President elect, in signifying his ac-ceptance of the office to which he had been chosen by the

You will please to communicate to the respective Houses of Congress my acceptance of the trust confided to me, and at the same time express to them my grateful acknowledgements, and assure them of the deep sense of obligation with which I regard this manifestation of confidence on the part of my countrymen. It will be my earnest endeavor to prove that their confidence has not been misplaced." Mr. BRIGHT submitted the following resolution, which

was considered and adopted :

Resolved. That there be appointed a committee of the Sen-ate to make the necessary arrangements for the reception and inauguration of the President elect on the fourth of March, and to apprize him of the same. The CHAIR appointed Messrs. BRIGHT, PEARCE, and HAMLIN on the part of the Senate. On motion by Mr. COOPER, it was ordered that the letter of the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the establishment of a line of mail steamers between the West-

ern coasts of the United States and the free ports of China be printed.

The amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary W. Thompson was taken up. The amendment consists of an insertion of the name f Mrs. V. Lomax. Mr MORTON moved an amendment to the amendment

of the House by inserting the name of Mrs. A. M. Dade Mr MASON. That will kill the bill. Mr MORTON spoke of the peculiarity of the case. A bill for the relief of this lady had passed the Senate several times. She was the widow of Capt. Dade, of the army, who, with his command, had been massacred by the Seminole Indians in Florida. He felt satisfied that it would be the only chance afforded this session to get her bill through, and of this he must avail himself, or have to commence de novo at the next session. He felt as deep an interest in the case of Mrs. Lomax as any one Senator could do, and would certainly not offer the amendment in question if he supposed it would prejudice her case; but e had no doubt that the amendment would be adopted

by the House. Mr. MASON insisted that any amendment to the bill must of necessity put its passage in jeopardy at this late period of the session. The Senate, by adopting the amend-ment of the House, could control the bill; but, if that were amended, it would pass from its control. Mr. M. appealed to the Senator from Florida to withdraw the

Mr. MORTON said it was the last chance, and he must persist in the amendment. So far from the amendment